

**Census Appointments—Who Some of the Appointees Are—General News from the Capital.**

committee is empowered to visit Arkansas. Mr. Lacy, at the request of Mr. Rreckenridge, of Arkansas, offered an amendment directing the sub-committee to investigate all the events relating to the contest, or arising therefrom after the election.

**Great Damage Done About Arkansas City By  
the Lands Being Overflowed—Other  
Floods**

ing the brief executive session that was held meanwhile, and then adjourned to meet at 12 o'clock tomorrow. It is not believed that any of the witnesses of the past two days incriminated themselves; and what the report of the committee will be or the future course of inquiry cannot be foretold.

The senate in executive session this afternoon, received reports from the committees on nominations, and adjourned after a session of a quarter of an hour.

### They Want Turner, the Murderer and Debaucher—The Crimes Which He Has

**THE TRIAL WILL BE LIVELY.**

Mrs. Finger has employed the best legal talent in the state, Melton & Barrett and Ex-Judge David Johnson, and an action was instituted, and is now pending, against Turner for \$25,000 damages. The defendant also has retained very able lawyers, Bomar & Simpson and Duncan & Sanders.

**He Is Willing to Turn Over to a Committee of Inquiry—Defeat of Mr. Gladstone's Motion**

Hard offerings yesterday aggregated \$732,799; all accepted at 100% for four and a halfs and 12% for four per cents.

In the baseball game between the Chicago and Philadelphia clubs, played at St. Augustine, Fla., yesterday, Chicago won by a score of 10 to 5.

Representative Dibble yesterday presented in the house the concurrent resolution of the general assembly of the state of Carolina in favor of the early presentation of action in the improvement of the harbor at Charleston, S. C.



## TETE SMITH DEAD.

## THE GALLANT CONFEDERATE SOLDIER ANSWERS THE ROLL.

His Services in the Confederate Army and in the Confederate and Federal Congress—A Worthy Citizen.

ALBANY, Ga., March 10.—[Special.]—Captain William E. Smith died at 2:15 this afternoon, aged sixty-one years.

Captain Smith's life has been a prominent and useful one.

In public life, Just as he attained his majority he was appointed ordinary of Dougherty county, serving for seven years. He was then appointed solicitor general of the southwestern circuit, was re-elected and served until the outbreak of the war, when he entered the service of the confederacy in the fourth Georgia. He was afterwards elected captain of company E, and lost his right leg while defending Richmond at King's school house.

SENT TO CONGRESS. Returning home honors continued to be heaped upon him, and he was elected to the confederate congress, serving until the surrender.

In 1874 he was tendered the judgeship of the southwestern circuit, but declined. He was elected to the forty-third, forty-fourth and forty-sixth congresses, and was the only member from Georgia voting against the electoral commission in 1876.

IN THE STATE SENATE. He served as state senator from the tenth district, retiring from office, owing to feeble health. The funeral service will take place tomorrow afternoon.

## DEATH OF A GOOD MAN.

One Who Did Good Work, For Which He Will Be Remembered.

FORT VALLEY, Ga., March 10.—[Special.]—Sunday morning, Colonel William J. Anderson, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of this place and section, died after a protracted illness of several months, and his remains were followed to their last resting place by a large concourse.

Colonel Anderson was one of the pioneer merchants and business men of this place, and for many years did a very large and successful mercantile business here, and was also for a number of years president of the Planters' Bank of Fort Valley, in which capacity he showed his friendly feelings to a great extent to his fellow citizens, by advancing them money to get a start, and for years of war had left them penniless, to battle for a livelihood, and the sorrow that could be depicted on the faces of some of these men as the remains were conveyed to their last resting place, was a high appreciation of the favors he had granted them.

Several years ago, Colonel Anderson retired from both the banking and mercantile business, and devoted his time to farming successfully on a large scale near town.

## FAINTED AND DIED.

An Aged Man's Part in Subduing a Fire.

BARNETT, Ga., March 10.—[Special.]—The residence of John Drake, in Pownall, caught fire about 2 o'clock from a defective chimney. Very little help was near when it was first discovered, and the burning and mercantile business, and devoted his time to farming successfully on a large scale near town.

## ORDINARY DEATH.

FRANKLIN, Ga., March 10.—[Special.]—Hon. W. T. Wood, who has been ordinary of Head county for five years, died at his residence in Franklin, after a long illness of heart disease. He was one of the best men of the county, and his death is sad news to every one who knew him.

## DEATH OF JUDGE CLINTON.

POWDER SPRING, Ga., March 10.—[Special.]—Died at his home near this place in Pannikin county Judge John G. Clinton, for forty years a citizen of this county. He wielded an influence for good greater than falls to the lot of most men.

## POMEGRANATE TREES DEAD.

The Effect of the Frost in South Georgia Groves.

TY TY, Ga., March 10.—[Special.]—The recent cold has done much damage to fruit trees in this section. The sap being up in the trees they froze and will die therefrom. Pomegranate trees are all killed to the ground, and quantities of mulberries and very early peach trees, in full foliage, are nearly all killed. Gardens and fields of early corn are all killed. Oats are badly damaged, some of which were in head in this county. They are nearly ruined. Farmers are just beginning to learn the extent to which the freeze will damage them. Not much fruit expected in this county now.

## GRAPE TREES NOT INJURED.

The grapes, which are a large part of our fruit industry, are not injured, and large vineyards are being planted yet, and in a few years worth county will rival any section of the south in the number of grapes and wine.

Captain J. G. McPhail, of Pownall, is now busily engaged in doubling his already large vineyard. Dr. J. P. Wilson, of same place, is planning a large vineyard and superintending another for the Fruit Growers' association, of Youngstown, O.

near Pownall. J. L. Ford, of Ty Ty, is planting a quantity of vines, and has a large scuppernon vineyard. J. J. Williams & Co., of Ty Ty, and W. Williams, of same place, have fine vineyards of both early and late varieties of grapes. Messrs. W. O. and E. H. Tift, of Tifton, are now preparing and planting 100 acres in grapes, while the Georgia, Southern and Florida Railroad company, at Cyclotonia, nine miles from Ty Ty, are planting several thousand vines on their experimental farm. They are also planting large quantities of the Elberta peaches and other fruit trees on this farm, which is certainly a model farm, and is under fine management.

## THE FARMERS AT WORK.

Farmers through this section are generally well under way with their work, and are ready for planting, and as soon as the weather gets warmer corn and sea island cotton will be planted, as the cotton has to be planted in March and very early in April. It does well here, and is going to be generally planted this spring.

## "CALICO CHARLEY" IN DADE.

Ohio's Ex-Governor Looking For Riches in Georgia.

THORNTON, Ga., March 10.—[Special.]—Dade is on a boom. Ex-Governor Foster, of Ohio, is here. He reached this town yesterday evening with his party. They came by Dade coal mines, examined the coal prospects at that place, and at several points between there and this place. He is more than pleased with the outlook. The governor and his party are examining the Pudding Ridge iron field today, and will visit Governor Brown's furnace at Rising Fawn, Dade county, Ga. Governor Foster and associates are investigating with a view to large investments in Dade. William Incey sold one hundred acres of land near Trenton for fifteen thousand dollars today.

## THE NEW CHURCH, Near Completion.

DOUGLASSVILLE, Ga., March 10.—[Special.]—The five-thousand-dollar Methodist church in this place is fast being completed. It is the latest architecture, and the whole thing is marvellous for heavy.

## THE DESPERATE PURSUIT.

Which Ended by Running in a South Carolina Prison.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 10.—[Special.]—Abram Frazer, a colored refugee from South Carolina justice, is in jail awaiting the arrival of the sheriff from Barnwell, in that state. Mounted Police Officer Henry Baughn is at St. Joseph's infirmary, suffering from a broken leg. Constable Coleman is smiling in anticipation of a reward for the man's capture. The three were the participants in quite a lively affair shortly after 8 o'clock this morning. Frazer is a six-foot, herculean negro, about twenty-four years old. He has served a sentence or two.

## THE OFFENSE COMMITTED.

A short time ago he shot another negro; the foreman of a turpentine still at Barnwell. Frazer promptly left for Georgia, and reaching Savannah went to work on the ocean steamship wharf. He would have been all right there if he had not been for Constable Scott Thurman, another colored wharf hand, learned of his crime and posted Justice McDermott about it. This morning he very cleverly turned detective himself, and enticed Frazer to McDermott's office, Bryan near West Broad street.

## CAUGHT IN THE TRAP.

Arriving there Frazer was promptly placed under arrest by Constable Coleman, and he sat down until the justice should return. After a while the negro got restless, and went into Coleman's yard, accompanied by Coleman. Suddenly he made a jump and went over the fence like a flash, running through the house facing on Bryan street lane. He bolted eastward. In the meantime the constable ran around West Broad street, thinking he would strike for Yamacraw. Discovering his mistake, he began a chase at Jefferson street. The negro turned, and the constable ran after him. Baughn, seeing the constable in pursuit, gave chase. As he made a sudden turn to ride on the wharf, the horse stumbled and fell on him, fracturing the policeman's head. From here he was taken to two places. Bystanders came to his assistance, and he was removed to the hospital.

## UNDER THE WHARF.

Frazer continued running until he reached the end of the wharf. Seeing the constable coming, he jumped overboard and swam under the wharf, where he perched on the stringers. A boat was secured and his capture then effected. An officer is expected to arrive for him tonight.

## THE WOMAN WAS DESPERATE.

Because She Had Thrown Her Honor Away. SAVANNAH, Ga., March 10.—[Special.]—Gail Montague, who committed suicide in Augusta disreputable house on Saturday by taking morphine, left a husband and two children in Savannah, New York, last April and came to this city and entered a house on South Broad street in company with a woman named Lizzie Lawrence, who had come south with her. She was very desperate while here, and her friends say that time she evidently deeply regretted the action that plunged her into a life of sin. Twice while in Savannah she attempted suicide, but was each time prevented by the law. From here "Gail" went to Augusta, where she also made several unsuccessful attempts at suicide before the final one of Saturday.

## THE HEMP IS READY.

And Men Like This One Should Always Know It.

ROCHELLE, Ga., March 10.—[Special.]—Jim Howell committed rape on a thirteen-year-old girl, the granddaughter of Mr. Henry Allison, at Bush's still, today. He was arrested and committed to jail. He is trying to play insanity, but has been in the community several days and is known as a regular gambler.

## HELD FOR MURDER.

MONROE, Ga., March 10.—[Special.]—Saturday night, five miles east of this place, on the farm of Mr. Foster Hester, William Hillman, colored, shot and killed Henry Hillman, colored. They had been gambling, and one claimed he had won the pistol of the other. The corner of the house was the scene of the shooting. The prisoner is now in jail, and will stay there till August court.

## Beat Her Children to Death.

TY TY, Ga., March 10.—[Special.]—News has just reached here that Sarah Huggins, a negro woman, whipped and beat two of her children to death, at the residence of Mr. Hester. She realized the enormity of her crime, and left home, after which one of her children was resuscitated. The other has been buried. The officers are hunting for the woman.

## ALLIANCEMEN WITH MONEY.

The Farmers in an Excellent Financial Condition.

FORT VALLEY, Ga., March 10.—[Special.]—That the farmers of this section are in good financial condition, the proceedings of R. E. Lee alliance of this place, last Saturday, proves without any controversy.

## THE MONEY RAISED.

At their regular meeting they appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions to an oil mill and guano factory with a capital of \$10,000, and the money is to be paid in within thirty days. A prominent alliance man informed your correspondent today that there were no trouble in raising the amount. They did not want to make it an alliance corporation, but preferred to let any one with money take stock, but in case outsiders did not want to test the matter, they will be members of R. E. Lee alliance, with a few of the nearest sub-alliances, had the cash to take all the stock and commence work on the building inside of sixty days. There are some moneyed farmers in the alliances in Houston county, and they can easily accomplish anything they desire.

Fort Valley is right in the front rank with any enterprising town of Georgia, as the following industries will show, viz: The Farmington Iron Works, the Georgia Iron Works, the Iron foundry, Antonies Machine works, Hyatt's Buggy and Carriage factory, all employing one hundred and fifty hands; two large iron and steel manufacturing companies. The handsome new H. W. Grady statue with one hundred and seventy-five scholars, all in operation, with waterworks in the town, and a large number of other establishments of a board of trade to say nothing of the immense fruit industry contiguous to the town which is by far the largest, taken as a whole, of any section in the south.

## THE BRICK HOUSE.

A Landmark of Clinton Being Razed to the Ground.

CLINTON, Ga., March 10.—[Special.]—"The Brick House," which has long been the pride of old Clinton is being torn down. For years it has stood austere and grand in its severe plainness. On nearing Clinton from any road the sight to greet the traveler was the top of the "Brick House." It was three stories and a half high, cellar not included and went straight up from the ground ending in a sloping roof. It was built in the good old times, by good old stonemason men who had no time to think of the consequences of "show" which seems to trouble the minds of this progress of people. Why it is called the "Brick House" we do not know. It cannot be because there are no others here. There are many thousands of good brick contained in the old building and the owners, Mr. Rose and Dr. Glover, will probably make quite a good thing of it. Sugar cane is being planted and potatoes headed. Most of the gardens will have to be replanted.

## An Oil Mill for Lumpkin.

LUMPKIN, Ga., March 10.—[Special.]—A movement is on foot to build an oil mill and guano factory here. Those who have the matter in hand are moving right ahead and know no such word as fail. They are meeting with more encouragement than they expected and do not think there will be any trouble in getting sufficient money to start the enterprise.

## Must Pave the Streets.

ALBANY, Ga., March 10.—[Special.]—At the city council meeting this afternoon, the ordinance compelling owners of business houses to pave their sidewalks had its first reading. It will be acted upon at the next meeting.

## WORK IN GRIFFIN.

## NEW ENTERPRISES IN THE THRIVING CITY.

Soap to Be Made for the Million—A New Canning Factory—The Farmers at Work—A Cotton Compress.

GRIFFIN, Ga., March 10.—[Special.]—The most small and the most important work in its corporate limits the better prepared it is to offer employment to its citizens who are dependent on their labor for their daily bread. That Griffin is blessed in this direction is evidenced by her numerous factories and workshops, planing mills, foundries, etc., that greet the eye of the visitor as he is shown over the city. To those we already have alluded, we add, in the winter and summer, and by fall an avenue for labor will be open for hands running up into the hundreds.

## SOAP-MAKING TO BE STARTED.

In a few days Mr. John W. Cox will begin the manufacture of soap, both laundry and toilet, on a scale that will furnish employment to quite a number of persons.

He will make only about a half dozen brands to begin with, but will add more in time. His formula for making soaps is cheap, and he is bound to make the venture a success from the start. Later on he proposes to manufacture perfumery and toilet waters. Mr. Cox's experience well fits him for the work he has undertaken.

## A NEW CANNING FACTORY.

Capitalist H. Hartnett will erect a large canning factory in time for the present truck crops around Griffin.

Last year Captain Hartnett did an extensive business in canning at his Flat Shoals plantation, but will move to Griffin in order to get advantage of shipping facilities. He is preparing an hundred acres of land near the city, on which he will raise corn, okra, tomatoes, asparagus, and such other vegetables as are usually put in cans for the winter season, including berries, peaches, and all fruits known to this section.

His supply of last year's canning in tomatoes has long since been exhausted, but he still has about two thousand gallons of tomato catsup that excels anything of the kind ever sold in this market. This could have been disposed of, also, but for the fact that the captain has been unable to get bottles suitable for putting it in marketable shape.

## THE FARMERS AT WORK.

The Farmers' Co-operative company will add to their oil mill and guano factory another important industry during the present year.

President Speer informs your correspondent that they will put in machinery for making ax, hoe and plow handles, plow caps, wagon axles, and buggy axles, buggy caps, wagon axles, and buggy axles, almost everything in wood that is used.

## THE COTTON COMPRESS.

Last, but by no means least in importance, is the cotton compress. This latest step forward is one that will add greatly to Griffin's popularity as a cotton market. It is, in fact, a necessity that is following a pressing demand. Mr. J. D. Boyd is at the head of the movement, and has sufficient stock subscribed to put the project through. It is believed the enterprise will pay twenty-five per cent on the investment this season.

## TALIAFERRO IS AROUSED.

And Claims That the Iron Mines is Within His Grasp.

CRAWFORDVILLE, Ga., March 10.—[Special.]—Your correspondent has been requested by some of the best citizens in this county to correct a mistake which was published in THE CONSTITUTION last week, in regard to an iron mine "at Union Point, Greene county." The mine referred to is located in Taliaferro, a mile or so from here. The objection is not raised to Greene's existing resources, but when it is done at the expense of Taliaferro, our people object. The mine referred to is a wonderful bed of iron ore, situated in this county, and is one of the richest in the country, from which has been taken some fine samples as ever seen. Messrs. Green, Thompson, and his resources, Ala., bought a piece of land in that section and sank a shaft there several feet deep and the vein is greater the farther it goes. Give Taliaferro her dues and she will be satisfied.

## Gone Into Farming.

ADAMSVILLE, Ga., March 10.—[Special.]—Mr. E. E. Boyd, a prominent merchant, has gone to the country, and now busies himself upon his extensive farm, the McDow place. Mr. Boyd will follow diversified farming, raising all the crops of the south, as well as cotton. He is spending several thousand dollars on his mansion, grounds and farm, and will ere long have one of the finest farms in Bartow county.

## The Albany Chautauqua.

ALBANY, Ga., March 10.—[Special.]—The Chautauqua preliminary school here begins under most encouraging aspects. Dr. Palmer opened the advanced class in music with thirty pupils, and the sight reading class with thirty pupils. He says he will be promoted to the opening and feels good over it. Dr. Anderson and Professor Wells are expected tonight, and their departments will open tomorrow.

## QUITMAN A COUPON STATION.

And the Passenger Can Be Ticketed to the End of the Earth.

QUITMAN, Ga., March 10.—[Special.]—Quitman is now a coupon ticket station, that is to say, at Quitman one can buy a ticket to any point in the United States. Saturday Ticket Agents A. W. Thompson received a full supply of tickets, and spent most of the day in putting them in a handsome walnut case. This is a step forward for Quitman. Many of her citizens spend the heated term at summer resorts, and heretofore they had to go to the depot and subject to the inconvenience of purchasing tickets at other points. Now they can do what the denizens of other live, growing towns do—buy at home what they want.

## The Albany Chautauqua.

ALBANY, Ga., March 10.—[Special.]—The Chautauqua preliminary school here begins under most encouraging aspects. Dr. Palmer opened the advanced class in music with thirty pupils, and the sight reading class with thirty pupils. He says he will be promoted to the opening and feels good over it. Dr. Anderson and Professor Wells are expected tonight, and their departments will open tomorrow.

## For Safe Keeping.

MACON, Ga., March 10.—[Special.]—W. H. Hester and J. D. Rose, the two white men who were tried at Irvin last Monday, charged with the attempted blowing of the town of Baum & Co., at Toombsboro, and bound over to the grand jury, were brought to Macon today, and placed in the Bibb jail for safe keeping. It was feared they would either break out of the Irvin jail or be rescued by some friends and accomplices.

## Released on Bond.

MACON, Ga., March 10.—[Special.]—This afternoon Lee Loventhal, who killed Herman Bohmstedt, was released from jail, where he has been since August last. He readily gave the bond of three thousand dollars (\$3,000) required by Judge Miller, among the bondsmen are M. Nusham, Sol Waxelbaum, S. Seisel, Marcus Peyser and Leo Swatts. Some of these men's individual wealth run up into the hundreds of thousands. The security is very true.

## Gossip of the Central City.

MACON, Ga., March 10.—[Special.]—Hon. J. F. Hanson has returned from Washington city where he has been attending the Pan-American congress.

Owing to the sickness of Judge Charles J. Harris, city court was adjourned today until Wednesday.

A patent has been granted to Mr. J. B. Ivey, of Macon, on a railroad recording signal.

Mr. Reynolds, one of the most eminent Sunday school specialists in the country, and a splendid speaker, will give an address tomorrow night at the First Baptist church.

Rev. Dr. W. A. Nelson, of Asheville, N. C., an able and eloquent divine, is in the city. He preached yesterday at the First Baptist church.

## GEORGIA NEWS BRIEFED.

Another cotton factory is to be started in Dalton.

The Dalton Guard will challenge the Hill City Cadets, of Rome, for a competitive drill to see who will "take" water for each other at state engagements in Augusta, this summer. The Guard will give a military ball after Lent.

The uniformed rank of K. P. of Dalton, will give a ball to Milwaukee in June to the grand convalesce.

Hollow-eyed little children, worms are gnawing at their vitals. The pleasantest way to make a mother quickly get them Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers.

## THE SUIT NOT DISMISSED.

Will the Lawyers Get the One Hundred Thousand Dollars?

MACON, Ga., March 10.—[Special.]—THE CONSTITUTION today contained a full account of the suit of the young millionaire, E. B. Ward, of Chicago. The case came up today on the motion of Hill & Harris to dismiss the suit. Patterson & Hodges resisted the motion. Judge Miller refused to dismiss the suit unless Patterson & Hodges agreed, which, of course, they would not do unless their fees are paid.

Ward is now only nineteen years old. When he made the agreement with Patterson & Hodges he was not eighteen. The agreement was this: He obligated to pay Patterson & Hodges one hundred thousand dollars if he recovered for him his share of his father's estate, to-wit: one million dollars when he attained his majority, and he agreed to pay them twenty per cent of whatever sum his mother and her agent allowed him per annum until he became of age. Ward's mother and agent agreed last year to pay Ward \$4,500 per annum, and Patterson & Hodges should receive twenty per cent of that sum per annum until Ward becomes of age, by the terms of the agreement. When Ward is twenty-one he gets \$1,000,000. Will Patterson & Hodges get the \$1,000,000 Ward promised them?

## JUDGE SPEER FINES LOFTON.

The Deputy United States Marshal, Fifty Dollars for His Behavior.

MACON, Ga., March 10.—[Special.]—The action of Judge Speer in the case of Jack Lofton, is to be commended.

Lofton is the United States deputy marshal for this county, who was ordered to appear before Judge Speer and show cause why he should not be removed from office on account of drunkenness and conduct unbecoming a gentleman and an officer of the government. Lofton is charged with being drunk and disorderly and drawing his pistol on others.

His behavior was reported to Judge Speer, and his honor ordered Lofton to be arraigned for his ways and means. The investigation has been going on at intervals for several days.

Judge Speer is resolved that the deputy marshal under his jurisdiction shall behave themselves in an orderly and respectful manner, and give the people no cause for complaint. He desires to make well high impossible for any deputy marshal to behave in a disgraceful manner as that in which Deputy Marshal Summers lost his life in Florida.

In so praiseworthy an effort Judge Speer has not been alone. The Georgia bar is with him, and in this case a state officer is resisted, and when resistance is given to an officer of the United States government it is because of the commanding and superior character of the official. Some deputy marshals think there are privileged characters to do as they please, and can violate state and municipal laws with impunity. Such a person is a disgrace to the profession, and the deputy marshal is frequently the worst sufferer.

The action of Judge Speer in the Lofton case is apt to make misbehaving deputy marshals in this district as he is a disgraceful conduct as that in which Deputy Marshal Summers lost his life in Florida.

It is so praiseworthy an effort Judge Speer has not been alone. The Georgia bar is with him, and in this case a state officer is resisted, and when resistance is given to an officer of the United States government it is because of the commanding and superior character of the official. Some deputy marshals think there are privileged characters to do as they please, and can violate state and municipal laws with impunity. Such a person is a disgrace to the profession, and the deputy marshal is frequently the worst sufferer.

The action of Judge Speer in the Lofton case is apt to make misbehaving deputy marshals in this district as he is a disgraceful conduct as that in which Deputy Marshal Summers lost his life in Florida.

It is so praiseworthy an effort Judge Speer has not been alone. The Georgia bar is with him, and in this case a state officer is resisted, and when resistance is given to an officer of the United States government it is because of the commanding and superior character of the official. Some deputy marshals think there are privileged characters to do as they please, and can violate state and municipal laws with impunity. Such a person is a disgrace to the profession, and the deputy marshal is frequently the worst sufferer.

The action of Judge Speer in the Lofton case is apt to make misbehaving deputy marshals in this district as he is a disgraceful conduct as that in which Deputy Marshal Summers lost his life in Florida.

## HERE IS SOMETHING GOOD.

Will the Railroad Officials Adopt Gas Light on the Cars?

MACON, Ga., March 10.—[Special.]—Mr. William St. John, general agent of the gas light department of the Safety Car Heating and Lighting company, has been here on business. He is a very energetic and capable man, and is in the city for the purpose of trying to induce the Georgia Southern railroad to adopt gas light on its cars. They have just come from Savannah, where they saw the officials of the Central road. It is already in use on the Central road, and the cars in the great European railroads; the Pullman car company is introducing it in its cars, as the Wagner company has already done. The safety of the passengers is the main reason for the adoption of gas light. The cost of lighting by the kerosene system is claimed to be less than by all lamps, besides giving a superior and much safer light.

## Funeral of Mrs. Park.

MACON, Ga., March 10.—[Special.]—The funeral services of Mrs. E. Park were held this morning, and were very largely attended. Mrs. E. Q. Lamar, the mother of the deceased, came from Washington city to attend the funeral. Mrs. E. Q. Lamar and Rev. Mr. T. R. Kendall officiated. The interment was made in Riverside. There was a large attendance of friends and relatives. There was a procession of flowers and other offerings to the grave, and the service was a very touching and beautiful one.

## The Second Lieutenant Resigns.

MACON, Ga., March 10.—[Special.]—Today Second Lieutenant A. L. Butts, of the Macon Volunteers, resigned the office to which he was elected over a year ago, and which he reluctantly resigned. He is now in the city with the Volunteers, and did he see fit to remain in the company, he would be unanimously elected first lieutenant next Monday.

Second Lieutenant A. L. Butts, of the Macon Volunteers, resigned the office to which he was elected over a year ago, and which he reluctantly resigned. He is now in the city with the Volunteers, and did he see fit to remain in the company, he would be unanimously elected first lieutenant next Monday.

Second Lieutenant A. L. Butts, of the Macon Volunteers, resigned the office to which he was elected over a year ago, and which he reluctantly resigned. He is now in the city with the Volunteers, and did he see fit to remain in the company, he would be unanimously elected first lieutenant next Monday.

Second Lieutenant A. L. Butts, of the Macon Volunteers, resigned the office to which he was elected over a year ago, and which he reluctantly resigned. He is now in the city with the Volunteers, and did he see fit to remain in the company, he would be unanimously elected first lieutenant next Monday.

Second Lieutenant A. L. Butts, of the Macon Volunteers, resigned the office to which he was elected over a year ago, and which he reluctantly resigned. He is now in the city with the Volunteers, and did he see fit to remain in the company, he would be unanimously elected first lieutenant next Monday.

Second Lieutenant A. L. Butts, of the Macon Volunteers, resigned the office to which he was elected over a year ago, and which he reluctantly resigned. He is now in the city with the Volunteers, and did he see fit to remain in the company, he would be unanimously elected first lieutenant next Monday.

Second Lieutenant A. L. Butts, of the Macon Volunteers, resigned the office to which he was elected over a year ago, and which he reluctantly resigned. He is now in the city with the Volunteers, and did he see fit to remain in the company, he would be unanimously elected first lieutenant next Monday.

Second Lieutenant A. L. Butts, of the Macon Volunteers, resigned the office to which he was elected over a year ago, and which he reluctantly resigned. He is now in the city with the Volunteers, and did he see fit to remain in the company, he would be unanimously elected first lieutenant next Monday.

Second Lieutenant A. L. Butts, of the Macon Volunteers, resigned the office to which he was elected over a year ago, and which he reluctantly resigned. He is now in the city with the Volunteers, and did he see fit to remain in the company, he would be unanimously elected first lieutenant next Monday.

Second Lieutenant A. L. Butts, of the Macon Volunteers, resigned the office to which he was elected over a year ago, and which he reluctantly resigned. He is now in the city with the Volunteers, and did he see fit to remain in the company, he would be unanimously elected first lieutenant next Monday.

Second Lieutenant A. L. Butts, of the Macon Volunteers, resigned the office to which he was elected over a year ago, and which he reluctantly resigned. He is now in the city with the Volunteers, and did he see fit to remain in the company, he would be unanimously elected first lieutenant next Monday.

Second Lieutenant A. L. Butts, of the Macon Volunteers, resigned the office to which he was elected over a year ago, and which he reluctantly resigned. He is now in the city with the Volunteers, and did he see fit to remain in the company, he would be unanimously elected first lieutenant next Monday.

Second Lieutenant A. L. Butts, of the Macon Volunteers, resigned the office to which he was elected over a year ago, and which he reluctantly resigned. He is now in the city with the Volunteers, and did he see fit to remain in the company, he would be unanimously elected first lieutenant next Monday.

Second Lieutenant A. L. Butts, of the Macon Volunteers, resigned the office to which he was elected over a year ago, and which he reluctantly resigned. He is now in the city with the Volunteers, and did he see fit to remain in the company, he would be unanimously elected first lieutenant next Monday.







## THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.  
The Daily (including Sunday)..... \$10.00  
The Sunday (24 Pages)..... 2.00  
The Weekly (12 Pages)..... 1.25  
All Editions Sent Postpaid.

VOLUNTEER contributions for which compensation is desired must be marked with the price expected.  
Keep copies of articles. We do not undertake to return rejected MSS.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION,  
INCLUDING THE SUNDAY EDITION,  
Will be delivered to any address in the city at  
TWENTY CENTS PER WEEK.  
Subscribe at once.

## THE SUNDAY CONSTITUTION

\$2 A YEAR.  
SENT TO ANY ADDRESS.

ATLANTA, GA., MARCH 11, 1890.

## Cotton Consumption.

The New York Financial Chronicle brings its review of the overland movement and consumption of cotton down to March 1, covering the first six months of the crop year.

The movement of cotton has been fairly liberal, both by the overland routes and through the ports, but the aggregate amount which has come into sight during the month is somewhat less than in the corresponding month of 1889. There is, however, a substantial gain compared with 1888. Northern spinners have not taken cotton in February as freely as in that month a year ago, so that now the gain in their takings compared with 1888-89 is only 35,061 bales, whereas at the close of January it was 77,443 bales.

The gross overland movement in February has been 159,037 bales, or 806 bales less than for the same month in 1889. Compared with 1888, however, there is a gain of nearly 100,315 bales. The total then being 109,355 bales. For the season to date the excess over last year is 39,483 bales, and contrasted with 1887-88 it reaches 76,005 bales. The net for the month exhibits a loss from 1889 of 12,916 bales, but 77,486 bales, against 90,402 bales. The aggregate for the six months records a gain in comparison with a year ago of 15,520 bales, but falls 21,241 bales behind the result for 1887-88.

The receipts at the shipping ports show a falling off from the month of 1889 of 51,157 bales, but exhibit an excess over 1888 of 68,770 bales, the month's figures being 410,044 bales, 461,201 bales and 341,274 bales respectively in the three years. The total for the season to date, however, continues in excess of any result heretofore recorded.

The exports to foreign ports during February, while less liberal than during the corresponding month of last year, have nevertheless been quite free, reaching 431,353 bales, a decline from 1889 of 37,860 bales, but an increase contrasted with two years ago of 39,177 bales.

The aggregate for the six months exhibits a very heavy gain when compared with either of the two preceding years. Port stocks and those at the interior towns are appreciably less than at the like date in 1889, but the deficiency is not so great as at the end of January.

The southern consumption since September 1 has been 331,000 bales, against 325,000 in 1888-89, and 300,000 in 1887-88. The amount of cotton marketed since September 1 in 1889-90 is 486,888 bales more than in 1888-89 and 509,184 bales more than in 1887-88.

Northern spinners had up to March 1 taken 1,561,753 bales, an increase over the corresponding period of 1888-89 of 35,961 bales and an increase over the same time in 1887-88 of 130,801 bales.

The Chronicle's figures show that the movement up to March 1 of the present year is 407,423 bales more than in 1888-89 and 405,719 bales greater than in 1887-88.

## Not in Favor of It.

THE CONSTITUTION yesterday suggested that the republicans of Vermont would be glad to see the south under negro rule.

During the day, the editorial rooms were visited by a Vermontor, who does business in the city. He was more than six feet high, and evidently meant business. He stated, in behalf of the people of his state, that the suggestion in THE CONSTITUTION was unjust, and he remarked furthermore, with some emphasis, that the people of his state rather than see negro supremacy at the south, would send a brigade down here to prevent it.

We commend this view of the matter to the serious attention of the republican congressmen, who insist that the negroes shall take hold of affairs here whenever they are in the majority.

## Floods in the Southwest.

The spring floods are causing considerable uneasiness in the lowlands of Mississippi and Louisiana.

South of the Tennessee state line some 15,000 square miles of productive lands are protected by levees that have cost about \$40,000,000, nearly all of which sum has been paid by the states interested. Whether these dykes will stand the floods or not is as yet an unsettled question, but if they give satisfaction during the present season, it is safe to say that they will be improved and strengthened into a permanent system of broad and lofty embankments.

Recently the fear has been expressed that a possible break in the levees near New Orleans would send the raging waters rushing through the city, sweeping away everything in sight. The bare thought of such a calamity is enough to make one's blood run cold with horror. The wreck and desolation caused by a great fire or a cyclone would be surpassed by the destruction that would accompany such an inundation.

The New Orleans Picayune claims that such fears are entertained by persons who do not understand the situation. It says that the city's only serious experience with a flood was in 1849, when a levee gave way at a plantation seventeen miles up the river. The water rushed into the city and covered about half of it. Since that time the levees have been raised, additional levees have been built, and it is thought that of the very worst nothing more than a few feet of water in the city will ever occur, but even that would be a misfortune, and must be prevented, if possible. The Picayune is satisfied that there is no danger of a torrent that would sweep away houses and people.

One thing, however, should be taken into consideration. Every year the floods come with increased force and fury, and the disappearance of our forests makes it tolerably certain that more disastrous visitations may

be looked for in future. It is, therefore, by no means certain that a levee which was an efficient safeguard last year will be worth anything this year or the next. The levee problem in the Mississippi valley is a big one, and is largely a matter of national interest. The protection of the cities and lowlands of the southwest should be considered and provided for by the federal government. Louisiana and Mississippi are not able to foot the bill.

## The German Emperor.

The Emperor William, in the face of a hostile majority in the new parliament, throws down the gauntlet and defies opposition.

In the Brandenburg speech last Wednesday, the emperor said: "I see in the people and the land entrusted to me by God a talent, which as the Bible says, it is my duty to increase. I mean with all my strength to so trade with my talent that I will be enabled to add many another thereto. Those who help me I will heartily welcome; those who oppose me I dash to pieces."

"This is the talk of a rash young man. No ruler in Europe can afford to talk about dashing the people to pieces. Men no longer believe in the divine right of kings, or in the one man power. An ex-queen of Spain and an ex-empress of France are now in exile, while within the past few months the emperor of Brazil has been pulled down from his throne. In England, royalty has degenerated into a mere pageant. In Russia it is always dodging the nihilists. Everywhere the throne is a diminishing power."

The German emperor ignores the spread of democratic ideas, the lessons of history, and the significance of the recent election in his own country. His re-assertion of his divine right to rule, and his threat to annihilate his opponents will only make his enemies all the more determined. It is too late in an enlightened country like Germany to attempt to strip the people's representatives in parliament of their power. There are millions of Germans who are tired of imperialism. They do not want to be forced into the army to fight their war-lord's battles. They are unwilling to be taxed for the support of an immense military establishment.

After all, when the people assert themselves, they are the state. More than one king has been forced to realize this when he was dragged to the scaffold or driven into exile, and if the Emperor William is wise he will profit by their example.

## Of Importance to Farmers.

It is to be noted that while the boards of trade and the exchanges are doing their best to suppress the bucket-shops, they are not making any effort to put a stop to the gambling that is the basis of the bucket-shops. On the contrary, the boards of trade and the exchanges are suppressing the bucket-shops in their own, and not the public's interest.

The vast amount of gambling that is done in these heavy gains they hope to transfer to their own establishments. They are not trying to put a stop to gambling and speculation; they are trying to destroy competition. They know that the volume of gambling and speculation will be as large when all the bucket-shops are closed as when they were running.

The important fact to farmers in connection with this speculative gambling, is contained in a statement recently made by Mr. Pillsbury, the largest miller in the country. Mr. Pillsbury says that the indirect effect of this speculation in wheat, corn and other agricultural products is indirectly ruining farmers, and he must be regarded as an authority on the subject, since his large interests in grain give him knowledge on the subject.

Mr. Pillsbury says that the selling of a million bushels of fictitious wheat depresses the market just as much as if the actual production were increased that much, and what is true of wheat must also be true of corn and oats, and also of cotton. A fact of more significance to the country and of more importance to the farmers could not be conceived.

This is a matter for the alliance to take up and deal with.

## Georgia Chautauquas.

The Chautauqua idea has taken hold of Georgia, as every good idea does, and at least a hundred towns in the state, of great and small proportions, are talking through their newspapers of something of the kind. The second annual session of the Georgia Chautauqua opened yesterday at Albany with flattering prospects of success, and there is no doubt but that it will surpass the first in every particular. It is this which has awakened such an interest in educational matters in southwest Georgia; the novelty of the Chautauqua movement first attracts, then the real benefits that are reaped from it commend it to the people as an institution whose scope is wide, and whose purposes are pure. Instruction and pleasure make an excellent combination, and it is here that the people can enjoy both at the same time.

Perhaps it would be well if every town in the state could have a Chautauqua of its own one month in each year. No matter how humble it might be, no matter how limited its scope, it would be a source both of pleasure and literary profit to the people. Even an educational campmeeting would have its rewards.

## The Farmers Know Their Business.

Some of the Georgia editors are advising their constituents to "give politics a rest" and go to work on their farms. We are disposed to think that this advice is meant to be humorous only, and that the farmers, who do not stand in need of it, appreciate it as such.

The fact is, they are not taking any undue interest in state politics just now. While, as a matter of course, they are alive to the issues of the hour, and naturally take a keen interest in the political gossip that is the rounds of the press, they are not losing any corn and cotton by it, not leaving any ground unbroken, or any seed unown. This we infer from the accounts that come to us from all sections of the state of work mapped out by the farmers for the year; and if all signs do not fail—which they are only said to do in dry weather—the farmers will do the hardest year's work of their lives in 1890, and will add to the prestige and plenty of 1889, a year whose bright abundance topped high their barns and storehouses and made their purses fat.

No, they are not wasting any unnecessary time in political discussion in the field or farm just yet; they are plowing and sowing; they are adding to their acres; they are

strengthening the sinews of the great alliance; they are building cotton factories, and they are interested in every worthy enterprise which marks the industrial growth of Georgia and the south.

Let them take as active an interest in politics as they will; it is their right to do so, as it is the right of other men; they are not likely to neglect one duty for another, but as they have proven in the past, they will do their whole duty, now and in the future. And in the meantime, the grand old state of Georgia, with their aid, in politics and at home, is moving on to the music which means millions!

## Tete Smith is Dead.

Tete Smith, gallant in war, safe in counsel, warm-hearted in friendship and true in every relation of life, lies dead in his home in Albany.

This announcement will bring sadness to all who knew him. When war called for the manhood of the country to be in the front, Tete Smith was there, and left behind him a leg as an evidence of his bravery. Finding his people dispirited by defeat, his magical example gave them hope, and he cheered them on to a better day.

Once more he was called into the breach when the second congressional district was ruled by Dick Whiteley, the meanest of scoundrels. Smith undertook the canvass, and routed the republicans from every position. In congress he was one of the few men who refused to vote for the trade by which Mr. Tilden was cheated out of his seat.

The fame of such a man is safe in the keeping of his people.

## The Silver Question.

General Thomas L. Clingman, of North Carolina, has written an address to congress on the subject of the silver question. We have not seen the full text of the document, but an extract printed in an exchange leads us to believe that he makes some sensible and interesting remarks. His address is in favor of the free coinage of silver, which would place silver bars on the same basis as gold bars. As to the probable results of this policy, General Clingman says:

A capitalist might say that I will buy silver in Europe and bring it here and get certificates for it at the old value. I can thus make a profit of a good per cent. The movement would cause a flow of silver from Europe to us. Of course it would cause a rise of silver, but before it got up again to gold by our standard we might obtain two or three thousand millions of silver. We could then have a broader basis of coin, and by supplying certificates increase greatly the money of our country.

At present the amount of our currency is less than half that of England, and is not one-third that of France in proportion to our population. We might by these means obtain a broader basis of stable currency, and with the aid of our greenbacks render it more difficult for the banks, even if they desired it, to get up a panic. I am not an enemy to banks, but I am not willing to make them the governors of our country.

The suggestion as to the amount of silver we would receive is, of course, an intentional exaggeration. It is made for the purpose of meeting the old stock argument of the monetarists, to the effect that if the coinage of silver were made free the United States would be made the dumping ground for all the demonetized silver of Europe.

This argument is plausible enough, if it isn't insisted on too strongly. As a matter of fact, it gives the death blow to another stock argument invented by the monetarists. They declare that the silver question is an international question, and that the free coinage of silver in the United States would have no appreciable effect on the price of silver in the European nations where it is demonetized.

It will be seen that the "dumping-ground" argument doesn't fit with the "international" argument, for it must inevitably follow that if bullion silver can be disposed of in this country on a gold basis, it will command the same price in Europe. Thus, without any apparent trouble, the monetarists wipe their own arguments off the blackboard, and in their excessive zeal and enthusiasm fail to perceive the damage they are doing to their cause.

They have, however, another argument. They say that if the mints are opened to the free coinage of silver, gold would speedily leave the country and be driven out of circulation. The effect of this argument has already been more than discounted. It was employed by the monetarists when the Bland bill was up for discussion, and the prophets among them declared that when that measure went into operation gold would disappear before the cheaper metal. Results have demonstrated that there was nothing but wind and ignorance in this argument. The Bland bill has been in operation several years, and there is more gold in the treasury and in circulation than there was when the compulsory coinage of silver began.

A curious feature about this argument in regard to the disappearance of gold from the country, is the fact that the monetarists employ it in a sort of hysterical and exclamatory way, as if they expected people to be alarmed. Hysterics are not very alarming, however, especially in cold type, and we have thus far failed to observe any disposition on the part of the public to become panic-stricken over the idea that the free coinage of silver would drive gold out of the country.

There is nothing alarming in the argument, and there would be nothing alarming in the fact. Gold has never been much of a circulating medium, for the reason that silver has always been the more convenient metal. With silver bullion on a par with gold, and plenty of the metal in circulation, the people would never miss gold. It would go out of circulation because the people didn't want it.

In New York the victims of the small bucket shops will now have to go to the larger ones—the so-called exchanges.

BOR INGLEWORTH says he will smoke as long as he lives. Afterwards, he will probably sizzle.

PERHAPS Chicago could get a small contribution out of Tom Platt.

AN oyster trust is the latest. This is probably one of the trusts that can be opened.

Now that Harrison is safely out of the race, who will get the republican nomination in 1892?

## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

KATE CLAXTON recently suspected her husband of making love to other ladies. She hired a detective to watch him, and the officer presented his bill to the husband. Result, a kicked detective, and a big family rumour.

The French war minister has forbidden the army surgeons to make use of hypnosis in their practice.

JAMES ROCKWELL has just been pardoned out of the Ohio penitentiary after nine years' imprisonment.

CHICAGO, has made a success of her big dog show. It is estimated that she can do justice to the world's fair.

RAILROAD LITERATURE is now commanding the services of the best talent in the country, both descriptive and artistic. The Georgia Southern and Florida railroad has illustrated and illuminated south Georgia and Florida with an illustrated pamphlet, the embellishments of which would do credit to a magazine. It is edited by Harry Edwards whose graceful and versatile pen has so often illustrated the life of the country through which the railroad runs. He has added to his charming descriptive work selections from some of the best Georgia poets and sketch writers. Among the selections are Richard Henry Wilde's "My Life is Like a Summer Rose," F. L. Stanton's "Love Feast at Syros," Paul de Kock's "Voices of the Pine," "The Dinner Hour," by W. T. Dumas, "St. Augustine," by Montgomery Folsom, and "The Evergreens," by William H. Hayne. One of the best things in the pamphlet is "Moving Dooly County Safe," by Harry Edwards himself.

## GEORGIA SCENES.

A Georgia editor claims to have discovered perpetual motion. He must run a Washington hand press and have a hundred subscribers in arrears.

When a Georgia newspaper contains such an item as the following: "Brethren, come up at once and pay what you owe us, as we are greatly needing the money," it is a sure sign that the editor has been taking a vacation at a first-class hotel in Florida.

When Editor Mitchell, of the Monthly Review, began his editorial career, about three months ago, he purchased a bicycle. At last accounts the bicycle was doing well, and Editor Mitchell was slowly convalescing.

"We'd stop trying to run this paper," I we had to do without THE CONSTITUTION," remarks the editor of the Smithville News. Let the people of Smithville have no fear; he will continue to give them a good newspaper.

Wife-beating is very costly fun in Smithville. Judge Watson, recently, fined a negro fifty dollars for engaging in the business. But, as the negro paid the fine and walked out of court, he was somewhat of a success to remark: "Hit's nitty hard ter pay de price ob a whole watermelon crop fer jes' beatin' one wife."

Editor W. S. Barnes, of the Rural Home, is well known to the Georgia press. He has been publishing a paper at Tolson, N. C., but he lately made a mistake in a trade, which caused the temporary suspension of his paper. He explains it in this way:

"In our issue of the 12th February, we stated that we expected to enlarge the size of our paper. We thought we had made satisfactory arrangements by which we could give our readers a larger and better paper, we therefore disposed of our press, and only a few hours after doing so we regretted it, for we learned that the arrangements which we thought complete, could not be carried out for the present. We are therefore compelled to discontinue the publication of the Rural Home, because to replace with a new press, etc., would involve an outlay which we are unable to make."

This is the first instance on record where an editor ever run ahead of himself in this way. Brother Barnes has the sympathy of the whole fraternity.

## He Heard It.

"You should visit the seaside, Mr. Blank," said a gushing young maiden, to a crusty old lawyer, "and listen to the murmuring of the tide."

"I hear enough of that every day," grunted the lawyer.

"Where at?" queried the girl.

"In the divorce court," replied the wretch.

Where He Struck Him.

"Did the prisoner at the bar strike you in the afternoon?" asked the lawyer.

"No, sir, boss," replied the dusky prosecutor, "he buffed me right beline de left yer. Ef you'll jes' lean over a little ways, I kin sho' yo' de 'fact spot." The lawyer didn't lean.

## ALLIANCE NEWS.

A member of a sub-alliance in Cobb county has been expelled for using jute.

Editor Coleman, of the Cedarstown Standard, who is alliance organizer for that district, is doing some good work for the order.

President W. W. Thompson, of the Lee county alliance, is a thoroughly practical man, and is accomplishing a great deal in that county.

From every county comes the cheering news that the alliance is growing stronger. Alliancemen are learning practical lessons of economy and co-operation. Those who had the courage and ability to stand by the principles of the alliance are beginning to reap the benefits of the order.

## THE NEWS OF THE STATE.

Dawson will have a furniture factory in the near future. Other enterprises are also spoken of.

Dawson claims that it is already reaping great benefits from the Columbus Standard.

It is thought that the Georgia Press convention will interfere with the Albany Chautauqua, but President Pettit states that it will be impossible for him to be present.

The Chautauqua claims, had not overlooked them in arranging the press excursion, but that the quarantine goes into effect by the 15th of April, and hence the trip must be made before that time, as afterward it would be impossible to get out of the city.

The Ohio farmers express the opinion that Georgia is a garden spot. Their excursion through the state was highly enjoyed by all.

Dr. Clifton is instructing the children of Madison in natural history. He makes regular excursions with them into the insect world, and thus his lectures take a practical turn.

Visitors are flocking to Thomaston, and the hotels are reaping a golden harvest.

Smithville is certain of a canning factory but wants a tank as well.

It is the opinion of prominent citizens in both cities that neither Savannah nor Brunswick will have another epidemic of yellow fever. Both the cities are clean, and cleanliness is an effective barrier against it. If they are kept in that condition, with the right sort of quarantine regulations, yellow fever will be an impossibility.

Saturday, the British steamship Treco was cleared by the Brunswick Terminal company for Liverpool, with 481 bales of cotton, weighing 3,615,629 pounds, and valued at \$331,077; also 6,400 bales of cotton seed, weighing 711,200 pounds, valued at \$8,000. The total valuation of her cargo is \$339,077.

Cedarstown has some patriotic men, who are silently at work on measures that will bring money, employment and advancement to the people. The town is prospering, and the citizens are constantly in receipt of inquiries from capitalists seeking investment.

The board of trade of Rome is kept busy entertaining parties from the north and elsewhere, who are looking over the mineral lands of north Georgia.

The story comes from Augusta that recently an upstart hen hatched out a lot of chickens, but to one of them, for some unaccountable reason, showed much aversion, finally driving the little chick from her flock. But the chick quickly found a sympathetic partner in a white puppy, and the two became fast friends. They eat and play together. When the chick gets sleepy it hops on the back of the dog and does away with as much confidence as if under the protecting wing of its mother.

## PEOPLE HERE AND THERE.

HARRISON—President Harrison prefers fine claret to champagne.

GREENE—General Greene, of the signal service, has been promoted to the rank of major.

HAGGARD—H. Rider Haggard has disappeared. Nobody knows where he is.

SHEPARD—Editor Shepard is being boomed for Mayor in New York.

BLAKE—Senator Blake charges that the newspapers of the country are controlled by the Jews.

## THE SUPREME COURT.

PASSES DECISION UPON THE ALBANY BOND ELECTION.

It Was Illegal, and So Would Have Been the Atlanta Election, If Held Last Saturday—The Judge's Ruling.

The city council left the ball on the head when it decided to postpone the bond election for waterworks and sewers until the question of its legality was settled by the supreme court.

Yesterday that question was settled. And the Atlanta election, if held, would have been void in the sight of the law of the state.

The case decided yesterday by the supreme court was that of injunction in a bond election in Albany, in which the same question of registration as in Atlanta arose.

Here is the supreme court's decision in that case:

"The legislature has the right to authorize and require the registration of voters in a town or city, but the regulations prescribed must be reasonable and impartial, and shall not be so framed as to deprive the citizen of the right of suffrage, and not to subvert, or injuriously, unreasonably or unnecessarily restrain, impair or impede the right. (Numerous authorities were here cited.) It frequently happens that in an election for mayor and council there is no opposition, or a compromise ticket is run; and the voters feeling no special interest in that election, neglect to register, as was the case here, for the bill alleges that upwards of 700 voters failed to register for the December election. When, however, it is proposed to tax the people of a city, every voter who has property, or who expects to own property, is interested to the amount of the taxation he may be required to pay. When his pocket and his interests are thus involved, he usually wishes to vote; and any law, rule or regulation which does not give him a reasonable opportunity to qualify himself as an elector is void.

"If the mayor and alderman had the power and authority to order this special election under the old registration, two months after the registration had closed, what would prevent them from ordering it six months or eleven months thereafter? Is the registration list, which is taken for a special purpose once a year, to govern and control the qualified voters of the city for a whole year, and to determine the right to vote upon questions which may not have been anticipated at the time of such registration? The true law is that whenever a registration is ordered, it should give the voters an opportunity, as near day of election as practicable, for qualifying themselves voters.

An intimation as to what would not be an unreasonable time may be inferred from Judge Simmons's reference to a decision of the supreme court of Kansas, rendered by Judge Brewer, now of the supreme court of the United States. In that case (State vs. Butts, 2 Pacific Reporter, 618) it was held that for the registration to close ten days before the election was not an unreasonable time. Judge Simmons says "Judge Brewer's opinion is able and well considered, and we think lays down the correct rule as to the reasonableness or unreasonableness of registration acts."

The court, in conclusion, says: "The mayor and aldermen should either have ordered a new registration, and given all the qualified voters a reasonable opportunity to qualify themselves as electors, or else should have allowed all qualified voters to vote without registration."

Mayor Glenn was asked yesterday his opinion of the decision and its bearing on the Atlanta election and what effect it would have. He did not feel at liberty to talk upon the matter. Neither did a number of other city officials. All preferred to wait until the council action at its next meeting, when the election will probably be ordered.

## GENERAL SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Chattanooga marble and stone quarries did an exceptionally large trade last month. They shipped seventy-nine carloads of stone. The month, each car containing 200 cubic feet of stone.

The ramifications of this firm are between the lakes and the gulf, and the Atlantic and the Pacific.

Sam Jones has been waking up the sinners of Tyler, Texas, where he has compared dancing girls to tadpoles, and has greatly offended the fashionable girls by saying that they "look no more like God Almighty's woman than a Chinaman looks like a milk mame."

An Arkansas negro plowed up a jug containing \$16,000, and in his joyous delirium ran off to town to tell of his find, leaving the jug in the field after loading himself with \$400 of the treasure. When he returned to the field the jug had been stolen.

The Tennessee legislature is getting down to business in good earnest, and will probably get through with the business before them in twenty days.

All the towns which have been established and boomed in Jefferson county have added to the growth and development of Birmingham. The same thing will be true of Anniston. The larger Oxford, Jacksonville and Piedmont boom the better it will be for Anniston.

Mr. John Outland, who lives near Jackson, Tenn., is a very old lady, and came to that county fifty-eight years ago, settling three miles north of town, where she has lived ever since. She says that when she passed through Jackson the court house was a little log hut sitting on a corner of the present court square, and that though she has lived within three miles of Jackson all these years, she has never seen the town since. She knows it must be a great deal larger from the number of white people she has seen passing through the town.

She is the mother of a large family of children, who, with their children, are among Madison's active, progressive farmers.

It is said that not far in the future is the day when one hundred cars of coal will be the daily out-go from Oliver Springs, Tenn. This coal is superior to any found in the great coal belt of East Tennessee, Kentucky and Alabama, and it is only necessary to make known the superior quality of this coal for almost every purpose for which coal is used, and it will soon find a place in every market.

## NEWSPAPER MEN.

The Difference Between Them and Journalists. The Journalist is clearly Explained.

The man who comes from the country is always a newspaper man. The product of the city is a journalist. The journalist gets a large salary for his genius, but he seldom saves any of his money, for when he dies the newspaper man pays his funeral expenses. The journalist may save as a writer because he has a classical education, but he will labor half a day to write a head for one of his articles which the newspaper man can write in one minute and make the lines fit the type.















## THE WEATHER REPORT.







